

One of the greatest challenges facing Native Americans is the lack of sufficient housing. Approximately 40 percent of on-reservation housing is considered inadequate—often overcrowded and lacking basic facilities, such as electricity and plumbing. The study requested by the House only asked the GAO to study the impact of funding changes on the housing needs of tribal communities, and I do not see how this study could do anything but help. We must have all information possible as we continue to address the need for adequate housing on tribal lands.

HONORING DR. JAMES D. QUAY

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2007

Mrs. CAPPS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor and congratulate my friend Dr. James D. Quay of Albany, CA. Jim is retiring early next year after a distinguished 25-year career as Executive Director of the California Council for the Humanities. Throughout his career he has been a tireless State and national leader of the effort to strengthen communities through public practice of the humanities.

Jim was born and grew up in Allentown, PA, where his family has resided for at least nine generations. He first came to California in June 1969 on a belated honeymoon with his wife, Caren. They marveled at the spectacular coast and the beautiful rolling hills, and were struck by how often strangers smiled at them as they passed on the sidewalk. When they got on the plane to return home, they felt as if they were leaving home.

Arriving back in the East, Jim immediately applied to U.C. Berkeley. After he completed service in Harlem as a conscientious objector to the Vietnam War, he and Caren drove to Berkeley, arriving in July 1970. They have stayed ever since. The couple has two children, Jesse (1976) and Jenny (1981).

Jim received his doctorate in English literature from Berkeley in 1981. He taught writing at U.C. Santa Cruz and worked first as the Humanist-in-Residence, then as Associate Producer at California Public Radio, before being hired to lead the California Council for the Humanities in 1983. My late husband, Congressman Walter Capps, was the Chairman of the selection committee bestowing Jim with this honor.

Among his many achievements at the Council, Jim developed the first public programs in California to discuss the Vietnam War and its domestic aftermath. He supported the creation and expansion of a program to strengthen California's community museums. He brought Motherhead, a family literacy program, to Los Angeles. He formed a partnership with Heyday Books to publish important anthologies about California and its history. He led a statewide effort to commemorate the California Sesquicentennial. And he sparked the development of the humanities council's landmark California Stories initiative.

But Jim is not just a list of accomplishments. He's a good friend, a loving husband and father, and a thoughtful, insightful leader. During a time of reflection in 1996, he sat down and made a list of 25 things that mattered most to him. Here are six of them: "My wonderful fam-

ily, at table or at play; California, the promise, the people and the place; Religious music from almost anywhere; A pint of Guinness, freshly poured; Dawn; Acts of forgiveness and compassion."

Madam Speaker, I am proud to honor James Quay for his work and for his example as a human being and I ask you to join me in wishing him a retirement filled with long hikes, long conversations, much music, and much good cheer.

75TH ANNIVERSARY OF FAMINE-
GENOCIDE OF 1932-1933

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2007

Mr. LEVIN. Madam Speaker, I rise to mark the 75th anniversary of one of the worst crimes committed against our common humanity, and to remember the victims of the manmade famine that killed millions of Ukrainians in 1932-33.

During the Famine-Genocide of 1932-33, 7 to 10 million Ukrainians were deliberately and systematically starved to death. We are familiar with the terrible suffering caused by famines that are the result of natural forces. But this period is all the more tragic because it resulted from criminal acts and deliberate, criminal decisions by political officials. Yet it is also one of the least known of human tragedies. Despite efforts by the Soviet government at the time and afterward to hide the planned and systematic nature of this famine-genocide, the Ukrainian Diaspora has struggled to preserve its memory.

I am proud that Congress has supported these efforts. Last year, Congress approved legislation to authorize the Government of Ukraine to donate a memorial in the District of Columbia honoring the victims of the Famine-Genocide. Today, the Ukrainian Government, the Ukrainian-American Community, and the Department of Interior are working to identify a site for this memorial where all Americans can come to remember the victims of these acts and to contemplate their meaning and consequences.

This memorial is very important to the 1.5 million Ukrainian-Americans throughout the United States, and indeed to all humanity. It will not only honor their memory but serve as a tangible reminder to all of us that we must work together to prevent such tragedies in the future.

It is critical to ensure that this tragedy is never forgotten. This is an important lesson because the Soviet Union proved during this period that food can be a weapon. By introducing unrealistically high quotas on grain and other agricultural products, which were strictly enforced by Red Army troops, the Soviet government deliberately starved 7 to 10 million Ukrainians. The harvest of 1932 was only 12 percent below 1926-1930 average, but millions of Ukrainians died a slow, agonizing death of hunger.

This effort was systematic and premeditated. Having sealed the borders of Ukraine to prevent any outward migration or outside relief efforts, the Soviet Union proceeded to confiscate grain and summarily execute anyone found taking even a handful of grain that was

considered "social property." The result was devastating, and exactly what the Soviet government intended. Materials now being found in KGB archives have shown the pre-meditated, political nature of the famine.

The United States and its people must stand with those living under oppressive and tyrannical regimes as they struggle for their freedom. Part of this struggle is to remember the brutal acts of these regimes and their victims. Preventing the recurrence of crimes against humanity such as the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide begins with remembering the tragedies of the past.

I urge all of my colleagues to join the Ukrainian-American Community today in remembering the victims of this tragedy and renewing our commitment to ensure that it is never repeated.

ORDERLY AND RESPONSIBLE IRAQ
REDEPLOYMENT APPROPRIA-
TIONS ACT, 2008

SPEECH OF

HON. EARL BLUMENAUER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 14, 2007

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I have consistently voted against funding for this ill-conceived and miserably run war, but I reluctantly support this additional funding because it will require the beginning of a withdrawal from Iraq. It also contains important provisions to prevent torture and ensure that our troops are fully equipped and trained.

Because President Bush has done nothing to earn the trust of Congress or the American people, this funding is only for a few months, giving Congress the chance to exercise oversight and hold the President accountable to ensure that the withdrawal is actually occurring at a responsible pace.

With a veto likely, we must tell the President that Congress will not provide this \$50 billion, and certainly not the entire \$200 billion he's asked for, as a blank check. But I am pleased that, in this legislation, Congress is saying that we will only fund an end to this war, not its continuation. Bringing this nightmare to a quick and responsible close is my highest priority.

HONORING SANDRA COOK FOR
HER YEARS OF PUBLIC SERVICE

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2007

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today to praise a public servant who is finishing 20 years of outstanding service to the Federal Government and a total of more than 30 years of public service. Members of Congress and their staff who are engaged with Federal education legislation have benefited from the wisdom and professionalism of Sandra Cook, Special Assistant in the Office of Legislation and Congressional Affairs at the U.S. Department of Education. Sandra joined the Department in 1988, and has worked with Members of Congress and

their staff on many of our most critical educational issues. In the past 10 years, she has specialized in elementary and secondary education, including No Child Left Behind. Sandra was involved in helping to pass NCLB and has kept the lines of communication open between the Executive and Legislative branches of Government.

Sandra is a career civil servant who knows that Federal education policy matters. She has served under administrations of both parties and has consistently received internal recognition for her professionalism and commitment to excellence. Her quiet, thoughtful comments in congressional meetings and discussions with congressional staff have provided both with information and guidance. Sandra's Rolodex is renowned for both its size and breadth. And no matter how stressful the situation because of time pressures or personalities, Sandra has never lost her calm, composed, and friendly demeanor.

After graduating from Southern Illinois University, where she was an honors student, Sandra Cook began her professional life as a teacher. She taught language arts and history for 6 years in West Lafayette, IN. Though she did not stay in the classroom as a career, those experiences shaped the rest of her professional life, particularly her work at the U.S. Department of Education.

Sandra's public service prior to joining the Department included work for several Members of Congress: Representatives Robert Daniel, Jr., Tom Railsback, and Rod Chandler; and Senator Paul Trible. She also worked for Fairfax County Supervisor Farrell Egge in Virginia, who represented the Mt. Vernon district.

As she retires from Government service and heads back to her family in her home State of Illinois, I am proud to thank Sandra Cook publicly on behalf of this Congress for her many contributions to our Nation and its students.

HONORING THE BAND CHICAGO FOR THEIR ACCOMPLISHMENTS ON THEIR 40TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. DANIEL LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2007

Mr. LIPINSKI. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the numerous achievements of the band Chicago and congratulate them as they celebrate their 40th anniversary with a concert event at the Chicago History Museum on December 4, 2007. Over the last four decades, Chicago has become one of the most successful and longest lasting musical groups in history, and their music has touched hundreds of millions of listeners around the world.

The band was originally formed in 1967 as the Chicago Transit Authority by saxophonist Walter Parazaider, trombonist James Pankow, trumpet player Lee Loughnane, guitarist Terry Kath, keyboardist Robert Lamm, drummer Danny Seraphine, and bassist Peter Cetera. Within 2 years, this band composed mostly of Loyola University music students was signed to Columbia Records and released their first album.

During the next four decades, Chicago would go on to sell over 120 million records while releasing over 30 albums, 19 of which went gold. Among their many great singles,

Chicago reached the top of the charts with favorites such as "If You Leave Me Now," "Hard to Say I'm Sorry," and "Look Away." In addition to their incredible commercial success, Chicago has garnered considerable respect among critics and has won numerous awards, including three Grammy Awards as well as a Favorite Rock Group award at the American Music Awards.

Awards and honors aside, Chicago has a special gift for bringing people together, something I have personally experienced. My wife, Judy, and I are long-time fans of the band, and I will always remember that I proposed to Judy while we listened to the Chicago song "Beginnings." Chicago also employs their fame to connect with others by supporting a number of charities including World Hunger Year. In addition, Chicago donates a portion of their ticket sales to the Ara Parseghian Medical Research Foundation which seeks a cure to the fatal children's disease Neimann-Pick Type C and also to Charlie Weis's Hannah & Friends Foundation which helps improve the quality of life for children and adults with special needs.

Madam Speaker, it is fitting that we honor the band Chicago as they celebrate their 40th anniversary, and I encourage all those who appreciate the band to visit an exhibit at the Chicago History Museum honoring the band's musical legacy. I wish the members of the band the best as they continue into their fifth decade.

CONGRATULATING FORMER PENNSYLVANIA GOV. WILLIAM W. SCRANTON, RECIPIENT OF THE 2007 MONSIGNOR MCGOWAN CORNERSTONE AWARD

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2007

Mr. KANJORSKI. Madam Speaker, I rise today to ask you and my esteemed colleagues in the House of Representatives to pay tribute to former Pennsylvania Gov. William W. Scranton who is being honored as this year's recipient of the Monsignor Andrew J. McGowan Cornerstone Award.

This prestigious award honors an individual who best exemplifies the spirit, leadership and service of Msgr. Andrew J. McGowan as a catalyst for social, cultural and economic growth, and to promote the charitable ideals of philanthropy and collaboration in northeastern Pennsylvania.

The Monsignor McGowan Cornerstone Award was designed through the efforts of the nonprofit organizations throughout northeastern Pennsylvania and the Mid-Atlantic region that benefited from Monsignor McGowan's participation as a board member and a mentor for community improvement.

Governor Scranton has distinguished himself in so many ways throughout his eventful life.

In 1941 he interrupted his law school education at Yale to enter the United States Army Air Corps where he served as an Air Transport Command pilot during World War II.

Following the war, he completed his law school education and began private legal practice as well as participation in several businesses.

In 1959, he was appointed by U.S. President Dwight D. Eisenhower to serve as special assistant to U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. A year later, he ran and was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives from the 10th Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

In 1962, he was elected governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and, during his term, he signed into law sweeping reforms in the State's educational system including creation of the State community college system, the State board of education and the State Higher Education Assistance Agency. In addition, he created a program designed to promote the State in national and international markets and to increase the attractiveness of the State's products and services.

In 1967 and 1968, Governor Scranton participated in the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention and helped write a new constitution for the State.

Since then, he has served on the boards of directors of some of America's most influential companies including A&P, IBM, the New York Times, Pan American Airways and the H. J. Heinz Company. He also served as president of the Northeastern National Bank and Trust Company.

In 1976, U.S. President Gerald R. Ford named him U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations where he served with distinction until his retirement.

Madam Speaker, please join me in congratulating Governor Scranton for the contributions he has made to the northeastern Pennsylvania community he cherishes so much and to this Nation which owes him a profound debt of gratitude for his years of service and his remarkable achievements.

And let us also recognize the late Msgr. Andrew J. McGowan who labored tirelessly to improve the quality of life in his beloved community and to inspire others to share in the joy of service to mankind.

It is indeed fitting that the first Monsignor McGowan Cornerstone Award be presented to an outstanding Pennsylvanian who shares the same zeal for community service as the man for whom this award is named.

RECOGNIZING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF WILLIAM R. MOLZAHN

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 15, 2007

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the accomplishments of Mr. William R. Molzahn for his service to the Department of the Navy as Deputy General Counsel to the Office of General Counsel. Mr. Molzahn will retire on January 3, 2008 upon having served 33 years of distinguished service. His tenure and record exemplifies the highest traditions of public service.

Born in Chicago, Mr. Molzahn attended California State University, Fullerton, and received his Juris Doctorate from the University of California, Los Angeles. He began his career with the Department of the Navy's Office of General Counsel in 1974, and quickly distinguished himself as an outstanding young attorney. In 1986, he became a member of the Senior Executive Service, after which he